

Willsborough Recorder.

UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE LAWS—THE GUARDIANS OF OUR LIBERTY.

Vol. XIX.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 1, 1839.

No. 981.



WOMAN.—BY J. H. HAPFITT.

O, woman! truth and passion rear the throne
Where thou dost sit triumphant and alone;
Bright shapes of fabled fancies throw
Prismatic colors o'er thy beauty's glow—
Before a thousand shrines thy feelings burn,
As vestals wave their tapers o'er the urn;
A seeming sickle nature oft imbues
The color of thy mind with rainbow hues—
Yet when awakened to some daring deed,
When griefs and trials come and nations bleed,
When floods of blood re-echo shrieking cries,
And hope's lone star hath left the shrouded skies;
'Tis then thy mighty heart shall fully prove,
The strength of all thy constancy and love!
Who longest lingers at the bed of death,
With kisses winning back the fleeting breath?
Who longest at the chill lone tomb shall stay,
Pale sentinel o'er cool and paler clay?
'Tis then the cross and earliest at the grave,
Ah, woman! 'tis thy chosen hour to save,
When manhood's haughty crest is fallen low,
Shattered and broken by the stunning blow.

THE CHILDREN'S PLEDGE.

History informs us that when Hannibal, the father of Hannibal, would impress upon the heart of his boy, the future Carthaginian General, hatred to the Romans, he took him to the altar of his gods, and there made him swear eternal hostility to Rome. The Sagacity of the act was equal to its depravity. The Christian father, when he leads his son, the pride of his present, and the hope of his future years, to the altar of the true God, teaches him to love all mankind, and, for that reason, to hate that which is fitted to entail misery, instead of bestowing happiness on the human race. If we can succeed in creating—so to speak—an hereditary enmity in the minds of our children to all intoxicating drinks, we shall confer a great blessing on them and on society. It is love for these exhilarating potations, that has already swept thousands of our youth into an untimely grave, while the desolated hearts of bereaved parents and friends have bitterly mourned the wreck of brightest hopes and fondest anticipations.

The following pattern of an original pledge,—if I may so call it—was presented at the late Sabbath School celebration of the Fourth of July, in Alexandria, with upwards of seventy youthful names signed to it. Let every parent cut it from the paper, append a strip of white paper to it, and ask all his children to sign it.

Alexandria Gazette.

THE PLEDGE.

This little band
Two pledge now to sign,
To drink no wine,
Nor brandy red,
Nor whisky hot,
Nor rum that makes the soul
Nor fiery rum
To turn our home
Into a hell,
Where none could dwell,
Where peace would fly,
Where hope would die,
And love expire
Mid such a crew.
So here we PLEDGE, perpetual foes
To all that can intoxicate.

"Why, neighbor Simple," said Mr. Parsight, one bright July morning, when the grass stood so thickly that the spires looked lonesome; "why, neighbor Simple, you had a fine lot here, with a strong soil, but your blades of grass are so far apart, that they might grow into hoop-poles and not crowd each other." "Yes," said Mr. Simple, "I've been thinking I was almost a fool, for I ought to have sowed a bushel of hay seed upon this piece; but the truth is, I bought only a peck, and so I scattered it about so much the thinner; and now I see I've lost a ton or two of hay by it." "Well," said Mr. Parsight, "don't you think you was about as near being a fool, when you voted, last town-meeting, against granting any more school money for sowing the seeds of knowledge in the minds of the children, as you was when you scattered a peck of hay seed, when you ought to have sown a bushel? Now remember, neighbor Simple, what I tell you: next year, wherever there is not grass in this lot, there'll be weeds."

Woman's Voice.—How consoling to the mind oppressed by heavy sorrow, is the voice of an amiable woman! Like sacred music, it imparts to the soul a feeling of celestial serenity, and as a gentle zephyr, refreshes the wearied senses with its soft and melodious tones. Riches may avail much in the hour of affliction; the friendship of man may alleviate for a time the bitterness of woe; but the angel voice of woman is capable of producing a lasting effect on the heart, and communicates a sensation of delicious composure which the mind had never before experienced, even in the moments of its highest felicity.

AN OLD GENTLEMAN'S STORY.

From the Ladies Companion.

BY MRS. EMBURY.

Many years ago I happened to be one of the referees in a case which excited unusual interest in our courts, from the singular nature of the claim, and the strange story which it disclosed. The plaintiff, who was captain of a merchant ship which traded principally with England and the West Indies, had married quite early in life with every prospect of happiness. His wife was said to have been extremely beautiful, and no less lovely in character. After living with her in the most uninterrupted harmony for five years, during which time two daughters were added to his family, he suddenly resolved to resume his occupation, which he had relinquished on his marriage, and when his youngest child was but three weeks old, sailed once more for the West Indies. His wife, who was devotedly attached to him, sorrowed deeply at his absence, and found her only comfort in the society of her children and the hope of his return. But month after month passed away and he came not, nor did any letters, those insufficient but welcome substitutes, arrive to cheer her solitude. Months lengthened into years, yet no tidings were received of the absent husband; and after long hoping against hope, the unhappy wife was compelled to believe that he had found a grave beneath the weltering ocean.

Her sorrow was deep and heartfelt, but the evils of poverty were now added to her affliction, and the widow found herself obliged to resort to some employment, in order to support her helpless children. Her needle was her only resource, and for ten years she labored early and late for the miserable pittance, which is ever grudgingly bestowed on the humble seamstress. A merchant of New York, in moderate but prosperous circumstances, accidentally became acquainted with her, and pleased with her gentle manners no less than her exterior beauty, endeavored to improve their acquaintance with friendship. After some months he offered his hand, and was accepted. As the wife of a successful merchant she soon found herself in the enjoyment of comforts and luxuries, such as she had never before possessed. Her children became his children, and received from him every advantage that wealth and affection could procure. Fifteen years passed away; the daughters married, and by their step-father were furnished with every comfort requisite in their new avocation of house-keepers. But they had scarcely quitted his roof, when their mother was taken ill. She died after a few days' sickness, and from that time until the period of which I speak, the widower had resided with the youngest daughter.

Now comes the strangest part of the story. After an absence of thirty years, during which time no tidings had been received from him, the first husband returned as suddenly as he had departed. He had changed his ship, adopted another name, and spent the whole of that long period of time on the ocean, with only transient visits on shore, while taking in or discharging cargo; having been careful, also, never to come nearer home than New Orleans. Why he had acted in this unpardonable manner towards his family, no one could tell; and he obstinately refused all explanation. There were strange rumors of slave trading and piracy abroad, but they were only whispers of conjecture rather than truth. Whatever might have been his motives for such conduct, he was certainly any thing but indifferent to his family concerns when he returned. He saved like a mad-man when informed of his wife's second marriage and subsequent death, vowing vengeance upon his successor, and terrifying his daughters by the most awful threats, in case they refused to acknowledge his claims. He had returned wealthy, and one of those mean reptiles of the law who are always to be found crawling about the halls of justice, advised him to bring a suit against the second husband, assuring him that he could recover heavy damages. The absurdity of instituting a claim for a wife, whom death had already released from the jurisdiction of earthly laws, was so manifest, that it was at length agreed by all parties to leave the matter to be adjudged by five referees.

It was on a bright and beautiful morning in spring, that we first met to hear this singular case. The sunlight streamed through the dusty windows of the court-room and shed a halo around the long grey locks and broad forehead of the defendant; while the plaintiff's harsh features were thrown into still bolder relief by the same beam which softened the placid countenance of his adversary. The plaintiff's lawyer made a most eloquent appeal for his client, and had we not been better informed about the matter, our hearts would have been melted by his touching description of the return of the desolate husband, and the agony with which he now beheld his household gods removed to consecrate a stranger's hearth. The celebrated Aaron Burr was counsel for the defendant, and we anticipated from him a splendid display of oratory.

Contrary to expectations, however, Burr made no attempt to confute his opponent's oratory. He merely opened a book of statutes, and pointing with his thin fingers to one of the pages, desired the referees to read it, while he retired for a moment to bring in the principal witness. We had scarcely finished the section, which fully decided the matter in our minds, when Burr re-entered with a tall and elegant female leaning on his arm. She was attired in a simple white dress, with a wreath of ivy leaves encircling her large straw bonnet, and a lace veil completely concealing her countenance. Burr whispered a few words, apparently encouraging her to advance, and then gracefully raising her veil, disclosed to us a face of proud, surpassing beauty. I recollect as well as if it had happened yesterday, how simultaneously the murmur of admiration burst from the lips of all present. Turning to the plaintiff, Burr asked in a cold, quiet tone, "Do you know this lady?"

Answer. "I do."
Burr. Will you swear that?
Answer. "To the best of my knowledge and belief, she is my daughter."
Burr. Can you swear to her identity?
Answer. "I can."
Burr. What is her age?
Answer. "She was thirty years of age on the 20th day of April."

Burr. When did you last see her?
Answer. "At her own house, a fortnight since."

Burr. When did you last see her previously to that meeting?
The plaintiff hesitated—a long pause ensued—the question was repeated, and the answer at length was, "on the fourteenth day of May, 17—"
"When she was just three weeks old," added Burr.
"Gentlemen," continued he, turning to us, "I have brought this lady here as an important witness, and such I think she is. The plaintiff's counsel has pleaded eloquently in behalf of the bereaved husband, who escaped the perils of the sea, and returned only to find his home desolate. But who will picture to you the lonely wife bending over her daily toil, devoting her best years to the drudgery of sordid poverty, supported only by the hope of her husband's return? Who will paint the slow progress of heart sickness, the wasting anguish of hope deferred, and finally, the overwhelming agony which came upon her when her last hope was extinguished, and she was compelled to believe herself indeed a widow? Who can depict all this without awakening in your hearts the warmest sympathy for the deserted wife, and the bitterest scorn for the mean, pitiful wretch who could thus trample on the heart of her whom he had sworn to love and cherish. We need not inquire into his motives for acting so base a part. Whether it was love of gain, or licentiousness, or selfish indifference, it matters not; he is too vile a thing to be judged by such laws as govern men. Let us ask the witness—she who now stands before us with the frank, fearless brow of a true-hearted woman—let us ask her which of these two has been her father."

Turning to the lady, in a tone whose sweetness was in strange contrast with the scornful accent that had just characterized his words, he besought her to relate briefly the recollections of her early life. A slight blush passed over her proud and beautiful face as she replied:

"My first recollections are of a small ill-furnished apartment, which my sister and myself shared with my mother. She used to carry out every Saturday evening the work which had occupied her during the week, and bring back employment for the following week. Seeing that weariness visit to her employer, and her regular attendance at church, she never left the house. She often spoke of my father, and of his anticipated return, but at length she ceased to mention him, though I observed she used to weep more frequently than ever. I then thought we were poor, for it sometimes happened that our only supper was a bit of dry bread, and she was accustomed to see by the light of the ships which she kindled to warm her famishing children, because she could not afford to purchase a candle without depriving us of our morning meal. Such was our poverty when my mother contracted a second marriage, and the change to us was like a sudden entrance into Paradise. We found a home and a father." She paused.

"Would you excite my own child against me?" cried the plaintiff as he impatiently waved his hand for her to be silent.
The eyes of the witness flashed fire as she spoke. "You are not my father," she exclaimed vehemently. "The law may deem you such, but I disclaim you utterly. What call you my father? you who basely left your wife to toil, and your children to beggary? Never! never! Behold there my father," pointing to the agitated defendant, "there is the man who watched over my infancy—who was the sharer of my childish sports and the guardian of my inexperienced youth."

There is he who claims my affection, and shares my home; there is my father. For yonder selfish wretch, I know him not. The best years of his life have been spent in lawless freedom from social ties; let him seek elsewhere for the companion of his decrepitude, nor dare insult the ashes of my mother by claiming the duties of kindred from her deserted children!"

She drew her veil hastily around her as she spoke, and giving her hand to Burr, moved as if to withdraw.
"Gentlemen," said Burr, "I have no more to say. The words of the law are expressed in the book before you; the words of truth you have just heard from woman's pure lips; it is for you to decide according to the requisitions of nature and the decrees of justice."

I need scarcely add that our decision was such as to overwhelm the plaintiff with well-merited shame.

FREEDOM OF ELECTIONS.

A popular writer for the June Knickerbocker, draws this picture of an election scene on Long Island. Though the tale is fanciful, yet many of our citizens have seen just such doings. The writer "names no parties."
"On the last day of the election, the votes were as yet nearly equal, and the result hung in suspense. Will Harry, a noted champion of the Fink party, drew his friend Bill Cork aside, and told him, in a whisper, that he had overheard one of the enemy describe the exact position of a voter, who was then lying desperately drunk in a field, on the edge of a certain brook. 'Every one counts,' said he, and 'we'd best go and nab him at once.' To this Bill Cork assented. So, taking a horse and wagon, which was on the ground for the express purpose of bringing voters to the polls, they drove most furiously to the place specified. They found no difficulty in discovering the situation of the voter. He was lying beneath a willow, where a water wheel threw upon him a shower of spray—his head on a sod, his feet in a brook, and snoring away in a deep trance."

"Ikey Solomons!" shouted Bill Cork, in a voice of thunder, bending over, and violently shaking him by the shoulders; but no response came from Ikey, whose meditations were "de profundis." "Ikey Solomons!" roared Wild Harry, giving him a grievous punch in the ribs.

"Ugh!" was the response, in a tone somewhat between a grunt and a growl. A consultation was now held. It was evident that he could not help himself, nor co-operate in the least with those who helped him. He was more over come than they thought he was, and they said if they had known he was so damned drunk, they wouldn't have come after him. As it was, they were sorry to be engaged on a Tom fool's errand, and vexed that a willing man should be deprived of the elective franchise, for the want of a little assistance. They stood hesitating.

"Lift him up!" said Wild Harry, suddenly. Bill Cork obeyed the summons, and taking him by the hands and the head they lifted him over the fence, and laid him in the wagon, being resolved that they would take him to the polls, and "do the best they could with him." His hat fell off in the process, and a blue rain-bath bubbled out of his pocket on the grass. Not a drop was visible in the bottom of it, when laid up before the sun.

"Ah! the critter!" said Wild Harry, "he's drunk, it's clean dry." So saying, and having smelt and reeked it, he tossed it into the brook. It rose up buoyant, and floated down stream.

The road over which they were to pass was stony—bounding in deep ruts, and every thing of mechanical stump;—and fondly indulging the hope that the jolting would fetch him to a little, they laid on the lash—and bugling the way with various conversation, drove up in good style before the inn. The arrival was hailed with an ecstatic yell.

"What's the matter now?" shouted the crowd.

"Lift him!" said Wild Harry.
"He's n't fainted, to, at all," said Bill Cork.

"Lay hold!" thundered the crowd; and without any delay, they seized him by the arms, hurried him up the steps, and thrust him into the arms of the inspectors of elections.

"Here's a man that wants to vote!" said they, in a breath.

The inspectors looked at each other with mock solemnity. It is impossible to describe the harmless diluted twinkle of Ikey Solomons' blue eyes. His countenance was phlegmatically calm, utterly devoid of any expression, and his nose very, very red. Ever and anon, his head fell dejectedly upon his breast. The bystanders had rushed in, to scrutinize this curious specimen of a voter; and, having cast his eyes upon him, could only inquire "where under heaven the fellow came from?" they had never seen him before; and were struck with much astonishment as if he had fallen suddenly from the clouds.

"Your name, sir?" inquired the inspector.
"Ikey Solomons," answered the man at his elbow.

"Let him answer to his own name," interposed somebody.

The vote having been peremptorily challenged, it was inquired upon what grounds.

"He is a non-resident."
"Swear him in!" roared a dozen voices.

"I object to his being sworn," interposed one of the board, whose countenance exhibited a rare indication of honesty; "I cannot conscientiously administer an oath to a man in his situation. That is just my opinion; what is yours, Mr. Flannigan?"

Now the person to whom this appeal was made, told by the twinkle of his eye, that he knew very well which way the vote would count. Nevertheless, he seemed gravely to consider the question for a moment, and then thoughtfully replied: "Why, I think I've seen drunk persons take the oath."

"That may be," interrupted the other with some severity. "Two wrongs never make a right. I ask, is he fit to take it?"

To this the former simply replied, "Well, I should say he was."

The question having been put to the board, whether the oath should be administered, it was carried in the affirmative, and the voter having acquitted himself of the elective function, was carried out into an adjacent barn, and tenderly laid upon a wisp of straw.

INTERESTING TRIAL FOR MURDER.

The following is an extract of an article under the head of the Northern Circuit, in the last number of Blackwood's Magazine.

"The last trial that I witnessed in the Crown Court was that of a man for the murder of his wife. He seemed about 35 years old, and was dressed in respectable mourning. He stood at the bar with an air of once of firmness and depression. He was a little under the average height, and his countenance rather prepossessing than otherwise. From the evidence in chief of the first two witnesses, it would have appeared clear that he had been guilty of a most barbarous murder. On their depositions before the coroner, a verdict of manslaughter only had been returned; but in reading them, Mr. Justice Patterson had felt it his duty to instruct the Grand Jury to bring in a bill for murder—a step which seemed most amply justified by the evidence which they now gave. It appeared from testimony that the prisoner had some dispute with the deceased—being a most violent man they said—and knocked her down, her head falling against the sharp corner of a chest of drawers, which cut it open, and the wound bled profusely; and that while she was thus prostrate and insensible, the prisoner furiously attacked and struck her repeatedly—death on the same evening, or the evening after, I forget which, being the consequence."

As far as this evidence went, nothing, of course, could have been more brutal than the conduct of the prisoner; but on cross-examination of the first witness, a little ill-looking old woman, the mother of the deceased, and who gave her evidence manifestly under the influence of the most bitter resentment towards the prisoner, the case began to assume a different aspect. It was clear from her great provocation, and was also established by other witnesses, that she had herself, on the evening in question, been drinking gin with the deceased, at the residence of the latter, a miserable cellar. That she had herself furnished five quarters of gin for the deceased on that occasion. That the deceased and the witness at her request, had frequently pawned all her husband's clothes, and those of her children, whom she had once or twice sent to bed in the afternoon, to enable her to dispose of their clothes. That the prisoner was a pillar of the community, and a hard-working man, and earned amply sufficient to enable him and family to live in very comfortable circumstances; but this sacred propensity of his wife's had beggared them, and driven them from their former comfortable dwelling to the wretched cellar in which had occurred the catastrophe that was the subject of inquiry. That on the evening in question, he had come home from the sea and was weary, but found every article of his clothing had been pawned by his wife, and that his children were lying in bed almost asked, their little clothes having shared the same fate—and that his wife was drunk, as was also the first witness. Furious words very distinctly ensued, and it was under these truly exasperating circumstances that he had struggled with his wife, so as to occasion—but it was clear unintentionally—her fall; and it certainly did appear that, either while she was falling or immediately afterwards, he had more than once struck her with some violence, but not in a way to have caused her death, which the medical evidence showed to have been occasioned by the injuries she had received upon her head in falling upon the drawers, added to the

effects of violent excitement and excessive liquor upon a person in her situation.

The third witness brought forward against the prisoner was, alas! his own daughter, a little girl about five or six years of age, decently dressed in black. When her name was called, the prisoner, with an agonized countenance, looked away from the spot where she was to stand; his lips quivered, his chest heaved, and in spite of his efforts, tears forced themselves from his eyes. Mr. Justice Patterson observed his agitation, and seemed himself not a little affected when he beheld the little thing, in obedience to the summons of the loud voiced officer, brought into court, and placed close beside him, to give evidence which might seal the fate of her father. She was no very short, that he handed over to the officer the footstool he had been using, in order that she might stand upon it, and even then the head of the little witness did not just come above the witness box. She was rather a pretty looking girl, and her face was very sad and pale. She did not, however, cry, though her eyes seemed glued to the figure of her miserable father, who never once ventured to look towards her, and whose tears, silent evidence of the anguish he was enduring, fell frequently. In all other respects, he preserved a stern composure throughout the proceedings.

"My child," said the judge, as I thought with a little emotion, as he bent down his ear to her, "do you know that you have come here to speak the truth?"

"Yes, sir."

"What will become of you do you think, if you tell a lie?"

She paused; the Judge repeated the question; she answered distinctly, "I shall be burned in everlasting fire."

"Where did you learn that?"

"The Bible, sir."

"Have you ever been to school?"

"Yes, sir, at the Sunday school."

"She may be sworn," said the Judge, and the oath was immediately administered to her.

Was not this, dear Christopher, a grievous sight to see! The little daughter called to give evidence against her father, on his trial for his life, for the death of her mother? Though in a melancholy tone and sad manner, she gave her evidence with great propriety, clearly and firmly, her tiny voice could be heard distinctly in all parts of the crowded and silent court. She evinced, as was to be expected, a strong leaning towards her father; but she admitted that he had struck her mother when she was lying bleeding on the floor. She also stated that her mother had several times actually taken her—the little girl's—shoes and stockings off her feet, that she might pawn them for gin; and that she and the other children had been often obliged to lie in bed, because their mother and grandfather had taken their clothes for the wife purpose above mentioned! Who could listen to all this without feeling the deepest commiseration towards the unhappy prisoner? Till he had been hurried into the acts with which he then stood charged, he had always borne an unblemished character as a quiet, respectable man, who labored hard to support his family, and who could have kept them in comfort but for his wife's ruinous propensity to drink. His counsel addressed the jury on his behalf with much earnestness, contending that on the whole of the evidence the prisoner was entitled to an acquittal, or at least to a verdict of manslaughter. The Judge, however, directed the jury that there was no evidence in support of the charge of murder, but that the prisoner had been clearly guilty of manslaughter. He then recapitulated the evidence, and after an hour's consideration the jury pronounced a verdict of "manslaughter." He was sentenced to 18 months imprisonment with hard work.

Mechanics.—The New York Times has an excellent article on the subject of mechanics, and the estimation in which they are held abroad, and very properly appraises the position in this country of the opinion which assigns to them an inferior degree of appreciation. It will be admitted that on the score of confidence, those who practice the mechanical arts are surpassed by no portion of society; and there can be no reason why knowledge and intelligence in a mechanic should not be entitled to as much consideration as in a professional man. Mechanical pursuits in the general interfere in no degree with the strict of social refinement which accompanies wealth, and consequently may well be those who follow them, for frivolous indolence, known to what is termed the fashionable world; but it must be borne in mind that these privileges are entirely essential to the making of a great people, and are at best no

A True Remark.—One half the mischief in the world is done by talking. And one half the difficulty we get into as we go along through life, is the result of our saying what we might just as well have not said. There is much wisdom in the maxim, "keep your mouth shut and your ears open."

PUBLIC LANDS.

The following remarks upon this very important subject, are extracted from the circular of the Hon. Lewis Williams, one of the oldest members of the House of Representatives, of great reputation for his usefulness and unimpeachable integrity.

"For several years I have stated to you, both verbally and in writing, that it was the design, I thought, of the past and present administrations to give up finally all Public Lands to the new States, by which immense injury would be done to the old States. The quantity of public land is about a thousand millions of acres, including that to which the Indian title has not been extinguished. The principles contended for by the new States would deprive the old States of any share or participation in this vast amount of public property. Year after year propositions have been submitted to Congress to lessen the value of the property, and thus to confer a benefit directly upon the new States or the citizens thereof. At the last session a law was passed granting to settlers on the lands the privilege of holding it at one dollar and a quarter per acre, when it was in many cases worth perhaps five, ten or twenty dollars the acre. In this way it is that the people of the old States are injured by the sale of their common property for less than its value. In private life what would be said of a trustee, an executor for instance, who would sell the property of this testator for less than its value? A court of chancery, I presume, would hold him answerable for his conduct, and compel him under its stern but equitable decrees, to make good the amount which had been lost by his wasteful proceedings. The principles involved in the land question are precisely analogous to that stated above as being applicable to individuals. Congress holds the land in trust for the use and benefit of the several states, and they are no more justifiable in wasting or depreciating its value than an executor would be in wasting or depreciating the value of the property of his testator. If the United States could be sued, I have not the least doubt that a recovery might be had for every foot of land sold at a depreciated value under the pre-emption law of the last session.

But not content with the great advantages to be derived from that law, the members from the new States have been even clamorous at the present session for a law to reduce the price of the public lands. In the Senate much time was consumed on the subject, and a bill was finally passed and sent to the House of Representatives for concurrence. But, when it came to the House, it was laid on the table by a majority of only one vote—no near was this fatal and unjust measure of being adopted. It should be borne in mind, that this bill for reducing the price of the land, and the pre-emption law of the last session granting it away for less than its value, are measures recommended by the President. Hence the passage of the pre-emption law and the near approach to adoption of the bill for reducing the price of the land. If the President had not recommended these measures, it is my firm belief they would not have been voted for by scarcely a single member for the old states. The old states have a considerable majority in the House of Representatives, and, if the members were true to the interests of their constituents they could defeat measures so subversive of their rights, and prejudicial to their welfare. But Executive influence is great—its formidable, indeed, when brought to bear directly in favor of any measure. He wishes no doubt to strengthen himself and gain popularity in the new states, and so long as he continues to recommend the measures, there will be no safety for the rights and interests of the old states, because the party will generally support whatever he recommends. Our best defense would be the overthrow of the party in power, and the substitution of their places of men whose principles are upright and impartial, and who would at all times do equal and exact justice to the old states as well as the new.

I have said the entire quantity of public land is about a thousand millions of acres. If this should be sold at the minimum price the whole amount of money derived from it would be about twelve hundred and fifty millions of dollars, and the portion falling due to North Carolina would be something like a hundred millions. Now if we should receive from year to year our rightful dividend accruing from this source, what glorious results to our prosperity and happiness would ensue. What a mighty change could be wrought in the whole aspect of the state. Free schools could be established, and the moral and intellectual condition of the country highly advanced. All this could be done for the old States without a cent of taxation upon any citizen. Shall we, then, of the old states, having a right to these simple means for our improvement, ignorantly abandon them? Shall we, with the ruinous spirit of a prodigal, or the supine indifference of a sluggard, renounce the inheritance bequeathed to us, and forego the incalculable benefits which that inheritance would enable us to enjoy? Most ardently do I hope that this will not be the case. At the next session of Congress, it is believed this great question concerning the public lands may be finally adjusted, and to that body we must look for the due assertion of our rights and vindication of our interests."

The Globe contains some strong remarks in opposition to the Sub-Treasury, which it gives us pleasure to copy,

because we coincide entirely with the views of the Globe.

"The Sub-Treasury scheme is disorganizing and revolutionary, subversive of the fundamental principles of our Government, and of its entire practice, from 1780 down to this day."

Further said the Globe: "It is as palpable as the sun, that the effect of the scheme would be to bring the public treasure much nearer the actual custody and control of the President," than it is now, and expose it to be plundered by a hundred hands, where one cannot now reach it."

Yet more. The Globe undertook to denounce the Sub-Treasury in Gen. Jackson's name. It declared:

"Mr. Leigh knows that the President himself is opposed to the project which he ascribes to his supporters, and that his friends in Washington, whether of the Cabinet or not, heartily concur with him in the course of policy it is expedient to pursue."

Another extract from the Globe on this subject runs as follows:

"Had such a suggestion come from Gen. Jackson, it would have been rung through the Old Dominion with the reiterated falsehoods about the Proclamation and the Protest, as conclusive proof of all the aspirations which may have been charged to the Hero of Orleans. See, (they would say) here he wishes to put the public money into the palms of his friends and partisans, instead of keeping it on deposit in banks, whence it cannot be drawn for other than public purposes, without certain detection. In such a case, we should feel that the people had just cause for alarm, and ought to give their most watchful attention to such an effort to enlarge Executive power, and put in its hands the means of corruption."

To prevent all mistakes, it may be proper to add, that the above remarks are from the Globe of 1834, and not the Globe of 1839!!!

Alexandria Gazette.

FROM FLORIDA.

Tallahassee, July 17, 1839.

Another Indian Massacre.—On Saturday night, between nine and ten o'clock, the family of Mr. Green Chairs—living about ten miles from town—were attacked by the Indians, and his wife and two children killed.

Mrs. Chairs was sitting by the table sewing, surrounded by her interesting family, consisting of her husband and six children; Mr. Chairs was reclining on the bed, in the same room, when an Indian rifle was fired, and Mrs. Chairs fell dead from her chair! Mr. C. instantly sprang from the bed, blew out the candle, closed the door and windows, and seizing his gun took his stand, with the determination to kill one Indian at all hazards when they should attempt to enter the house. The Indians, however, approached the house in such a way as to be unseen by Mr. C. and proceeded to set fire to the dwelling and out-houses on the premises. Soon after the dwelling-house caught fire. Mr. C. started four of the largest children out at the back door, and told them to escape to the next neighbor's; they did effect their escape, and were all saved; the eldest, however, a young lady about seventeen, was discovered by the Indians, who gave her chase, and were well nigh making her a victim; but she had taken the precaution, as she was leaving the house, to take with her a dark cloak, and when she found herself so closely pursued by the savages, she suddenly fell in the bushes, and, throwing this garment over her person, concealed herself from the keen eye of her ruthless pursuers. The Indians, she says, passed within three feet of her! This young lady's life was saved so narrowly as to make the blood run cold even at the thought, and it should not be forgotten that it is entirely attributable to her presence of mind.

So rapid was the fire, and so great the consternation produced upon Mr. C. by the sudden death of his wife, that in making his own flight from the house, he forgot his two youngest children—the one about two years old and the other a babe of six months—and they were both burned to ashes! Information of this horrid transaction reached our city during the night, and our citizens were aroused by the beating of the drums, and the stirring preparations to go in pursuit of the foe. About sunrise, the "Minute Men," a mounted company under the command of Capt. Hugh Fisher, started in pursuit, and, after visiting the scene of murder and outrage, took the trail of the Indians, and followed it some miles, when, owing to a very heavy rain, which fell during their pursuit, they lost it, and were obliged to return. The Minute Men are still out scouring the country.

From the N. O. Com. Bulletin of the 13th ult.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Santa Anna superseded in the Mexican Presidential Chair by Gen. Bravo.

We were put in possession of this unexpected piece of intelligence yesterday by Captain Cottrell, of the schooner Essex from Matamoras, which port he left on the 10th inst. The Essex's manifest, shown to us by Capt. Cottrell, bears an indorsement to this effect:—"On the 7th inst. an express courier arrived here from Mexico, stating that Santa Anna was driven from the presidential chair, and General Bravo elected to fill the vacancy."

Of the correctness of this statement, Captain Cottrell entertained no suspicion; and when we take into consideration the well known fact, that the present race of Mexicans hardly recognize any principle of action but the tumultuous incentives of

unbridled licentiousness, the news may not wear so apocryphal a feature.

General Lomas and Canoliza are negotiating about making peace. The former is encamped at Monterey, and the latter at Saltillo. Bustamante is yet in Tampico.

Matamoras we need not say, is still in the possession of the government; the rumor of its being taken by the Federalists turns out to have been without foundation. The most remote idea is not entertained of attacking Texas.

FROM THE SOUTH.

New Orleans papers of the 16th and 17th inst. have been received.

TEXAS.—The dates from Houston are to the 11th inst.

The rumored arrival of four thousand Mexican troops in the vicinity of Matamoras, produced some excitement among the people of Texas, who were preparing to meet them and give a good account of them.

A considerable detachment of Texan troops had marched towards the northern frontier, to repel an invasion which the savages threatened at that quarter.

This contemporaneous movement of the Indians and Mexicans indicates some kind of combination and concert between them.

Correspondence of the National Intelligencer.

New York, July 25.

"Some credit," quoth the Globe, "is given to the Government on Treasury notes by the banks and the community." Well, I have extorted an admission worth something. The begging from the banks in Wall street \$1,500,000 of their small notes bearing six per cent. interest, is "some credit," indeed, particularly when it is remembered that the Government agreed to disburse them in distant parts of the country.

This paying out of New York bank bills, by agreement, in the distant states of the Union, I would commend to the attention of our countrymen there. The destruction of a U. S. Bank has done what Mr. Calhoun once predicted in the Senate it would do—enlarged the circulation of a New York currency beyond the bounds of the state to the bounds of the Union. We now melt down all other people's money in our money. We measure their values in our measure. We make consumers there pay ten and twenty per cent. more for goods than we pay, and then we take their money at a depreciation to pay, while ours is above par with them. The greater part of the revenue of the country is now collected in our bank paper, deposited in our bank vaults, and disbursed in our bank "rags"—we reaping the benefit of the exchange as well as of the circulation. This is the bequest the party Mr. Calhoun has attached himself to has now left to the South, which is groaning under the action of the Bank of England against an interest there is now no power in the country to protect!

The South, however, has not got "enough," yet. It groans, to be sure; (see the Cotton circular published at Macon, Georgia); but it is yet attached to our N. York Doctor. Well, we can endure this disease of the currency as long as the South can. On the rack, as we all are, we of the North have resolved to groan no more—for we paid the Doctor.

It appears that Gordon D. Boyd, the great sub-treasurer and defaulter of Mississippi, is a local stump orator. In a public harangue the other day he exclaimed at the top of his lungs—"No man in the nation is more indebted to the people than I am." "Except Swartwood," retorted a bystander: "he owes a million and a quarter, while you owe only seventy thousand."

Louisville Journal.

Mr. Abraham Vanderveer, a Representative in the last Congress from the state of New York, died at Brooklyn, on Sunday.

Among the persons arrived at N. York in the Great Western are Colonel Mudge and other gentlemen appointed by the British Government as commissioners on the Eastern boundary. It is stated in the London Morning Herald, that Mr. Featherstonhaugh has not been appointed in the commission, though his appointment was at one time supposed to have been made.

Nat. Intell.

The Postmaster General has decided that Postmasters may enclose money in a letter to the publisher of a newspaper, to pay the subscription of a third person, and frank the letter. If written by himself, but if written by another person the Postmaster cannot frank it.

We hope our subscribers at a distance will conclude to practice upon this theory of the Postmaster General, and remit us the amount of their dues as soon as possible.

NEW ORLEANS MINT.

New Orleans, July 15.

Thomas Slidell, esq. the United States District Attorney, left the city on Friday last for Washington, carrying with him the record of an investigation which has been going on, night and day, for more than a month, at the mint, during which many curious facts came to light. The circumstances elicited in this investigation are of a nature impeaching the character of most of the officers in the mint for honesty, veracity, and fitness for their stations. We do not know what disposition will be made by the Government of the proofs which Mr. Slidell takes with him to Washington, but we are persuaded that their publication would convince the People that the corruption and ignorance

which distinguish the administration of public affairs in other places are equally prevalent in this city. HENRY A. WISS, look to this.

FROM BUENOS AYRES.

A Bloody Battle.—Two thousand men killed.—Advices from Buenos Ayres are up to the 11th of May. The papers report the particulars of a bloody battle between the army of the province of Entre Rios, and the forces of Corrientes, another of the provinces of the Republic of Rio de la Plata. The province last named was endeavoring to revolutionize the government of Entre Rios. The battle was fought at Pago Largo, on the 31st of March. The official report of it states that the Entre Rios cavalry charged that of Corrientes with such impetuosity, that the latter was speedily thrown into disorder, and cut down in all directions, whilst the infantry of Entre Rios, consisting of 360 men, with two 2 pounders, killed or took prisoners all the infantry of their opponents, and captured three pieces of cannon, baggage, &c. The reserve of the Entre Rios army took no part in the action; its assistance not being necessary. The Corrientinos left on the field of battle 1,960 men killed, including 84 officers, as also Ganaro Beron de Astrada, Governor and Captain-General of the province of Corrientes, and Commander-in-Chief of its army; 450 prisoners, 500 muskets, 1,500 lances, 360 carbines, a nearly equal number of swords, 6 wagons of ammunition, more than 4,000 horses, a standard, the baggage, correspondence, &c., fell into the hands of the victors.

The despatch concludes as follows:

"Our loss in this glorious victory over the rebel army consists of 5 officers killed, 8 wounded, 50 soldiers killed, and 96 wounded."

AN AWFUL PROVIDENCE.

On the 20th of April, at a small village in this country, viz: Ellsville, a man named J. P. S. was killed suddenly. He was a profane swearer. He was in one of the stores, talking about moving his family to another house in the village that day, though the rain poured down in torrents on the earth. A friend said, "Surely you would not take your family out in such a rain." He swore by the Lord Jesus Christ that if it rained pitchforks with the prongs downwards, and if it rained hell-fire he would go! so saying he sprang from the door, walked about ten steps, and was struck in the mouth by lightning—his head awfully mangled—and his lips quivering with oaths, burned and swelled till it was distressing to see him. Nothing else was injured—the blasphemer only was killed.

N. G. BERRYMAN.

Lewistown, May 13.

The Madisonian says—"We have recently held a conversation with a highly influential and intelligent politician of the South, who gives it as his unbiased opinion that South Carolina will never bestow her vote on Martin Van Buren."

Appointment by the President.—William Selden of Virginia, to be Treasurer of the United States, in the place of John Campbell, superseded.

Foreign.—By the Great Western, with 22 days later dates, up to July 6th, the commercial news is bad. The Bank of England holds the rate of interest at 5 per cent. The cotton market has declined a half penny, and is dull upon the decline. American securities are hardly looked at.

It is said Mr. Cambreling goes to Europe in the British Queen, accompanied by his family, and that he contemplates staying abroad for several years.

Wilmington Advertiser.

The Manchester spinners have combined to work short hours, and to buy as little cotton as possible. Their power is prevailing. The Bank of England had not been able to turn the exchanges in its favor, and was moving with extreme caution.

A Frenchman gasconading over the inventive genius of his country, said, "We invented lace rufflers!" "Aye," said John Bull, "and we added shirts to them."

Noble Liberty.—The inhabitants of St. John's, N. Brunswick, have transmitted to Eastport, Maine, \$1,000 for the relief of the sufferers by the late disastrous fire in that place. Such a donation from a town no larger than St. John's would have been liberal under any circumstances; but, when we take into view the semi-hostile relations which so recently existed between the two People, (New Brunswick and Maine,) and the unsettled controversy still remaining, we confess there is something in this act of the citizens of St. John's which strikes us as truly magnanimous.

Journal of Commerce.

A Girl's Revenge.—The Louisville (Ky.) Journal says, a little boy, 16 years of age, near Aix la Chapelle, Miss. recently slapped his little sister, aged about 12 years, for some trifling misdeed, when she instantly grasped a knife and plunged it to his heart.

Printing.—A curious legend exists relative to the discovery of printing. One evening of the fifteenth century, Faust was traveling towards a town in Germany. Just before rode a traveler on horseback. The shoes of his horse left, on the even, soft ground, distinct and regular impressions, repeated with exact-

ness each step. Faust observed this.

The next day printing was invented. There is a similar account given of the discovery of lithography, which took place only forty years ago. One night Aloys Senefelder, chorister of the Munich Theatre, entered his small article, with three things in his hand—a hone for razors, an order to draw his month's pay, and a printer's ball charged with printing ink. For it was he who made on the theatre checks the little mark changed each time to prevent fraud. Scarcely had he laid the order on the mantel before it was blown off and fell into a basin of water. Aloys snatched up the precious paper, wiped it, and placing it on the mantel piece, put on it, to prevent its being blown away, the new razor-hone, which, on the way, had rubbed against the ball. The black marks made by this contact were observed, next day, transferred with admirable precision to the damp paper. The chorister, Aloys Senefelder, observed this, and lithography was invented.

Take the Butt End.—A farmer once hired a Vermontor to assist in drawing logs. The Yankee, when there was a log to lift, generally contrived to secure the smallest end, for which the farmer chafed him, and told him always to take the butt end. Dinner came and with it a sugar loaf Indian pudding. Jonathan sliced off a generous portion of the largest part, and giving the farmer a wink, exclaimed, "always take the butt end."

A Definition.—We won't quarrel with the following definition:—"Gentility is neither in birth, manner, or fashion; but in mind. A high sense of honor a determination never to take a mean advantage of another, an adherence to truth, delicacy and politeness towards those with whom you have dealings, are the essential and distinguishing characteristics of a gentleman."

An old member of the Van Buren party has expressed his disgust at the conduct of his own party, in attaching to their democratic name, the appellation "State Rights"—says he well recollects a few years ago, he thought these State Rights men ought to be hung, and that he thinks so still. The old gentleman deserves credit for his consistency.

Four Irishmen going to London through St. Albans, one of them asked a man by the road side how many miles it was to London, to which he replied, "twenty." "Arrah," said one of them, "we shall not reach London to-night." "Pugh," said the other, "come along, it's but five miles apiece."

DIED.

At Raleigh, on the 22d inst. of Consumption, Miss Mary Ann Cameron, eldest daughter of Hon. Duncan Cameron.

Weekly Almanac.

AUGUST.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	MOON'S PHASES.	Last 24 hours.	Full 24 hours.
1 Thursday,	5 56 55	5 56 55			
2 Friday,	5 56 54	5 56 54			
3 Saturday,	5 56 53	5 56 53			
4 Sunday,	5 56 52	5 56 52			
5 Monday,	5 56 51	5 56 51			
6 Tuesday,	5 56 50	5 56 50			
7 Wednesday,	5 56 49	5 56 49			

Printer's Notice.

SUBSCRIBERS in arrears for the Hillsborough Recorder, are respectfully informed that their accounts will be made out at an early day, and forwarded to them either through the Post Office or by an agent. It is hoped that all concerned will feel the necessity of prompt payment.

Classical and English SCHOOL.

THE undersigned intends, in future, to devote his attention to the business of teaching, and will open a School near his residence in Orange county, four miles west of Haw River and three miles from the Chatham county line, in a healthy and interesting neighborhood, on the first of September next.

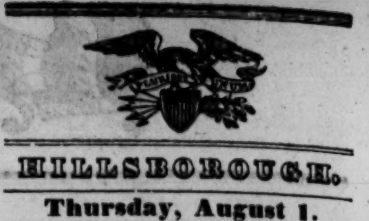
This school is designed principally to be preparatory to admission into our University, or any similar institution in this country. It must be expected, therefore, that classical learning will constitute the more important department. The undersigned is not willing, however, to exclude any young men, who may wish to pursue a course of English studies. He is the more unwilling to do so, from a consciousness that the English Department is already too much neglected in some of our academies. He also entertains the opinion, that a system of English studies might be conceived and arranged, a thorough knowledge of which would be of more practical utility to a man through life, than the superficial acquaintance with the Ancient Classics, with which very many are content; and that unless a parent designs his son to take a collegiate or thorough academic course, he had better let him cultivate one tongue well. The best system of English studies, therefore, of which the undersigned is master, will be adopted for the benefit of those who may follow his advice upon this subject. Free from other business, he hopes, by a sedulous attention to his charge, to merit that confidence which parents or guardians may repose in him. He would be glad at the outset to have a class to prepare for College. The sessions, as at other academies, will continue five months.

TUITION.—PER SESSION.

In the Classical Department,	\$12 50
"English "	7 50
Excellent board can be had convenient to the academy at seven dollars per month, exclusive of lights, for any number of students.	
Those who may design sending their sons would confer a favor by communicating it to the undersigned at as early a day as possible. Direct to Lindley's Store P. O., Orange county, N. C.	

JOHN R. HOLT.

Job Printing, NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.



The Chalk Level Post Office.—We gave in our last number what we thought to be a fair explanation of this matter, and we should not again have alluded to it, had not the Standard of this week, in its usual disingenuous stile, so grossly misrepresented the affair as to leave the impression that the charge against Dr. Montgomery was made without any foundation. The Standard forgets, that when he thus holds back part of the truth, he as much offends against a just creed of morals as though he told a direct and wilful falsehood. Dr. Montgomery has not been "abused for what he has not done." We said last week that we were mistaken in the location of the story; but we said then, and now repeat, that the offensive expression was made use of by Dr. Montgomery, not to Mr. Nichols, but to Capt. Thomas Webb of Person. The affair was alluded to last Saturday at the muster at Capt. Morrow's, in the same disingenuous manner which has been adopted by the Standard. We at that place gave our explanation, and called upon Dr. Montgomery distinctly to say whether, in reply to Capt. Webb, he did not say he could not recommend him "because he was a political opponent." The Doctor's reply was a virtual admission of the truth of what we had said; for in less than two short weeks he could not have "forgotten" whether or no he had made use of such an expression to Capt. Webb. If this affair had appeared disconnected with other portions of Dr. Montgomery's conduct, we should never have alluded to it. But for sixteen long years he has used all the means in his power to curtail the circulation of our paper, using coarse and abusive language to many of his neighbors who had by chance been induced to become subscribers; and this for no other reason than because we had exercised the privilege of a freeman, and differed with him in some of our opinions in relation to public policy. The affair of the post office we considered a continuation of his hostility to us; not that he had any objection to either of the gentlemen as postmaster, but simply from the consideration that a Whig post master might favor the circulation of our paper.

We, in this country, have been accustomed to boast of the liberty of the press, of the freedom of speech, and of the equality of our privileges; but what foundation have we for this boast, if when we exercise these high prerogatives we are to be proscribed and driven into obscurity? "We are all Federalists," are all Republicans," said Thomas Jefferson, whose name we all delight to honor, and in this brotherhood of freedom, it was his maxim, in making selections for office, to inquire only, "is he honest, is he capable, is he faithful to the Constitution?" but it seems that this republican rule is now to be set aside, and an odious distinction adopted, by a party who profane the name of that "spouse of liberty" by calling themselves "Jeffersonian Republicans!"

Mr. Clay—Dr. Montgomery—and the Public Lands.

During the whole of the electioneering campaign which is now rapidly drawing to a close, the Hon. Dr. Montgomery has taken great pains not merely to draw a veil over the proceedings of his party in relation to the disposition of the Public Lands; but he has grossly misrepresented the whole of Mr. Clay's acts upon the subject, and endeavored to make the people believe that he was in favor of "plundering the old states of a hundred millions of acres of land," for the purpose of purchasing the support of the new states. In his harrangues, the two most prominent measures upon which his remarks were founded, were the Graduation Bill of the last session, and Mr. Clay's Land Bill. We do not think that the honest yeomanry of the country are anxious to believe Mr. Clay guilty, as charged by Dr. Montgomery; and therefore the more readily we proceed to make a plain statement in relation to these two important bills.

And first, in relation to the Graduation Bill. This bill was introduced in the Senate on the third day of the session, by Mr. Clay of Alabama, an administration man. It proposed that the land had been in market five years, the price should be reduced to one dollar per acre; and after other short intervals that it should be reduced to seventy-five cents, and then to fifty cents per acre; the ulti-

mate view being, in compliance with executive recommendation, after a limited period, to surrender to the new states all the unsold lands within their respective limits. The effects of such a bill if carried into operation, it will be readily seen, would be to deprive the old states of any participation in the benefits which this rich domain is calculated to confer upon the whole union. The lands in the new states, which now remain unsold, amount to about two hundred and thirty millions of acres. Under any circumstances, but a very small portion of so large a quantity of land could be sold within the short space of five years; but with the prospective reductions under this bill, is it not reasonable to suppose that the amount of sales would be greatly reduced? How many would give a dollar and a quarter, if by waiting a few years they could get the same lands for a dollar, or seventy-five or fifty cents per acre? Few, we know; and yet there were the provisions of the bill. In a few years the value of these lands were to be thereby reduced more than fifty per cent, and all prospect of advantage to the old states would be totally obliterated.

It was obvious from the array of parties, that this bill would pass the Senate, the administration having in that body a decided majority. The only hope of the old states, therefore, was to restrict its operations; and with that view Mr. Clay, on the 9th of January, offered a substitute, which postponed the period of reduction to fifteen years, and restricted the purchases at the reduced prices to actual settlers and in small parcels—at fifty cents, not more than 80 acres; at seventy-five cents, 160 acres; at one dollar, 320 acres; any larger quantity at not less than one dollar and a quarter per acre. In this substitute offered by Mr. Clay, provision was also made for an equitable division of the net proceeds of the sales of the public lands among all the states. This substitute was rejected by a vote of 13 to 29.

Yas.—Messrs. Bayard, Clay of Ky. Crittenden, Davis, Knight, McKean, Morrill, Prentiss, Robbins, Smith of Ia. Southard, Swift, Tipton.

Nays.—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Brown, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay of Ala., Foster, Fulton, Hubbard, King, Linn, Lumpkin, Lyon, Morton, Nichol's, Niles, Norvell, Preston, River, Roane, Robinson, Strange, Walker, Wall, White, Williams of Ala., Williams of Missou. ri, Wright, Young.

On the 17th of January, the bill came up for its third reading, when Mr. Clay addressed the Senate at considerable length in opposition to the bill. It was then read a third time and passed—yeas 27, nays 22—Mr. Clay voting against it.

The course of Mr. Clay in all this matter is easily understood. His speech and his votes show that he is opposed to graduation, or to a reduction of the value of the public lands in any way whatever. No one knows the truth of this better than Dr. Montgomery; yet by garbled extracts from the journals of Congress, he has endeavored to make the people believe that Mr. Clay was as much in favor of graduation as any one else; and guilty also of the farther sin of endeavoring to "plunder" the old states for the benefit of the new. In his flourishes upon this subject, Dr. Montgomery was sometimes ridiculously absurd; as for instance: In the substitute offered by Mr. Clay for the graduation bill, it was proposed that its operation should be postponed until the expiration of fifteen years; this Dr. Montgomery seemed to think would operate greatly to the injury of the old states; for in the mean time he said, nearly all the land would be sold, and the ten per cent. "plunder" would be taken off and given to the new states! just as though the twenty per cent. which the graduation bill proposes to deduct from the public lands at the expiration of five years, was not greater than the ten per cent. proposed by Mr. Clay's bill—leaving out of consideration the greater reductions of forty and sixty per cent. for which the graduation bill provides.

But Dr. Montgomery says he has done "more than any body else" to procure for the old states their proper share of the proceeds of the public lands. And what has he done? Why, on the 14th of January last, he submitted a resolution instructing a committee which had already been raised on the subject of the public lands, "to provide some equitable provision for the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands among right-ful owners;" which resolution was laid over under the rule, and never again taken up. It appears, however, in the Journal, and the Doctor is thereby enabled to read it to his constituents as evidence of his zeal in their behalf; and this, it is more than probable, is all the

and he had in view; for at no late a period of a session which was to close on the 4th of March, with so much business pressing upon the attention of the House, there was but little prospect that a bill could be matured before the close of the session.

But Dr. Montgomery has been asked why, if he felt so much zeal in behalf of the old states, he slumbered over the subject three years and a half. A few references to the journals of Congress will relieve the Doctor from the necessity of a reply. During the very first session at which he took his seat in Congress, we find his vote recorded no less than four times, on the subject of the proceeds of the public lands. A quotation of these will be sufficient to show the amount of his zeal—thus:

On the 7th of April Mr. Grennell moved to suspend the rules to enable him to offer a resolution to instruct the committee of ways and means "to report a bill for the distribution, for a limited time, of the net proceeds of the sales of the public lands among the several states of the Union, according to their respective federal population, as ascertained by the last census of the United States, with such reservation of land or money in favor of the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Mississippi and Alabama as may be just, equitable and expedient." The motion was decided in the negative—yeas 63, nays 108—Dr. Montgomery voting among the nays.

Again: on the 23d of May, the motion of Mr. Williams to refer the resolutions from Kentucky to the committee of ways and means, "with instructions to report a bill distributing the proceeds of the sales of the public lands among the several states, to be applied to such objects as may be determined by the legislatures of the states respectively," was laid on the table—yeas 110, nays 89—Dr. Montgomery voting in the affirmative; and this notwithstanding Mr. Hannegan explicitly stated that he made the motion to lay on the table expressly for the purpose of testing the sense of the House on the subject.

Again: on the 7th of June, the bill from the Senate providing for the distribution amongst the several states for a limited time of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands was taken up. The friends of the bill were anxious to commit it to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union, as the only method of procuring the action of the House upon it during the session; and the question being put on that motion, there were yeas 97, nays 96; whereupon the Speaker, voting in the negative, produced a tie, and the motion was lost. Here the name of Dr. Montgomery appears among the nays; if he had voted on the other side, the bill might have been saved—and in committee of the whole, if the ten per cent. was really an objection, he might have moved to strike it out. And this he would have done, if he was honest in his professed zeal for the interest of the old states.

On the 22nd of June, this bill from the Senate, for the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, was laid on the table, where it will perhaps forever sleep—Dr. Montgomery voting for the motion. His next movement on the subject was to prepare the resolution of the 14th of January last, to be read during the present "electioneering canvass." It will from this be seen, that the zeal of Dr. Montgomery has been expended in resisting what others have attempted for the benefit of the old states; not in proposing any thing of his own.

But what has been the action of the party with which he is connected? Has it not been altogether hostile to the claims of the old States? In his veto message in 1833, Gen. Jackson objected to Mr. Clay's land bill, because it gave to the new states 124 per cent.; but in the same message he recommends that, the national debt having been paid, the lands shall cease to be a source of revenue; that the price shall be so reduced as barely to pay the expense of surveying, &c.; and that afterwards the whole machinery of land offices, &c., should be withdrawn and the land given up to the states in which it lies! This is one of the measures which Mr. Van Buren has pledged himself to carry out. And such is the absurd inconsistency of the party! Object to giving the new states 10 or 12 per cent., and thereby secure to the old states a handsome revenue from the proceeds of the public lands; yet advocate a reduction of the price so as barely to pay the expense of surveys, and then to surrender the whole to the states in which they lie! And this, there is reason to believe, will be the result. The new states have laid claim to the whole. In the Senate their representation now

equals ours, and in the House of Representatives they will soon outnumber us; what will then prevent them from disposing of these lands as they may think proper? We quarrel with Mr. Clay's bill because it gives to the new states ten per cent. although it is known that no bill can be pressed through Congress without some such provision; and yet are willing to put the whole in jeopardy by waiting year after year until the new states shall have the whole power in their own hands!

Under the liberal provision of the laws which have hitherto been in existence, the new states have received every sixteenth section of the public lands within their limits for the benefit of common schools, and large donations for colleges, canals, and other purposes, amounting in all, on the 30th of September last, to 12,800,000 acres; and in money there has been paid for their benefit, in the construction of roads, &c., \$3,967,251. Such has been the bountiful provision made for the new states; but for the old states nothing yet has been done. Can it be wondered at then, that the new states have progressed in prosperity beyond all example, while the old states have remained comparatively stationary? For this state of things we of the old states have only ourselves to blame.

MR. DEBERRY AND DR. MONTGOMERY.

We copy from the Fayetteville Observer of last week, the following communication from the Hon. Edmund Deberry. The facts in relation to the matter are sufficiently explained in the letter, and the article which follows.

Lawrenceville, July 18, 1839.

Dear Sir: You have no doubt noticed the efforts recently made by my political enemies to mislead and deceive the people in relation to my votes on the appropriation bills passed for the year 1838, at the first and second sessions of the last Congress. My competitor, in his speech delivered on the 2d day of June, at your County Court in Fayetteville, charged me with having voted for nearly all the appropriations for 1838, which amounted to more than thirty-eight millions of dollars, and with inconsistency in doing so after I had so often exclaimed against the prodigal expenditures of the administration.

These charges were repeated and urged in his speeches at Montgomery Court, and also at Anson Court, during the last two weeks. To these charges, so often repeated, I replied that if I had voted for all the appropriations, I might still have been blameless, as the administration had not only called for that sum, but for a much larger amount than was actually granted; but I promptly denounced these charges as utterly untrue, knowing that I had voted against many of the appropriation bills. My competitor attempted at all those places to support the charge by stating that he had letters in his possession from a member of Congress of this State, stating that he had the Journals of Congress before him, and that it did not appear that I had voted against any of the appropriation bills except one of about a million and a half of dollars, and conveying the idea that I had voted for all the rest except that and one other on which he said I had not voted; referring also to pages on the Journal, for proof of my having so voted, and I was challenged to produce the Journal, that reference might be had to it.

These letters from the member of Congress to which he referred, were called for at Anson and Richmond Courts, and were reluctantly produced, and publicly read. They proved to have been written and franked by the Hon. Wm. Montgomery of the Raleigh District, one of them addressed to Mr. Holmes, Editor of the North Carolinian, and the other to Walter F. Leak, Esq. of Richmond county, both of which were placed in the hands of my competitor, and their contents widely disseminated. Though I had the Journal of Congress referred to, delivered to me last winter at Washington, it had not yet come to hand; and I did not obtain possession of it until Monday evening last, at Richmond Court.

I gave the Journal a critical examination in the course of that evening and next morning, in reference to the appropriation bills, and found that a number of them, making appropriations to the amount of twenty-six millions one hundred and eighty eight thousand two hundred and thirty-one dollars, had passed the House without the yeas and nays being taken on their passage. That on the passage of the bills for which I did vote, the yeas and nays were taken on only one of them, of one million of dollars to suppress Indian hostilities. The yeas and nays were taken on five others, which I voted against, including the appropriations made in the two bills for issuing Treasury notes of \$20,000 each, at the first and second sessions, to pay expense of their issue.

There were two other bills, on the passage of which the yeas and nays were taken and on which I did not vote, being absent on account of indisposition, amounting to eight million and forty-six thousand four hundred and twenty dollars. These make an aggregate of upwards of thirty-seven millions of dollars. Other small bills not noticed, with private claims allowed, will make up the 38 millions for that year.

Now, sir, from these facts, which the Journals faithfully show, you will see that every statement made, and every charge exhibited against me by the Honorable member of Congress referred to, who so kindly tendered his services to control the Congressional election in our District, have been proved untrue by the authority to which he referred. They have not only done me great injustice, but have misled and deceived his own political friends in our District, and caused them to become the unenviable instruments of giving currency to charges which facts would not support nor justify.

In my address to the people on Tuesday last, at Richmond Court, I adverted to these facts and produced the Journal, and challenged full and thorough examination and comparison of their charges and the Journal, and also with my statements herein contained, but they declined examining any more than the first page referred to by the letter of the Honorable member, which failed to show the yeas and nays, and thus ended their examination, though it was earnestly invited.

Respectfully, E. DEBERRY.

The facts in relation to this affair are still further explained in a communication from a gentleman who was present and witnessed the whole transaction, and who, the Observer says, is entirely to be relied upon. The communication commences with stating, that a good deal of excitement had been produced in the upper part of that congressional district, in consequence of the exposure of a well-contrived but badly executed plot, gotten up to destroy the confidence of the people in their long tried and faithful representative, Mr. Deberry. It then goes on to say, that Mr. Morris, in his public speeches, upon the authority of a member of the last Congress, preferred against his competitor the charge of having voted for all the extravagant appropriations of the session of 1838, except one, and against which he was now so violently exclaiming. This charge was promptly met and denied by Mr. Deberry; but being reiterated, he was called upon to produce the Journals of Congress, which, it was said, would fully substantiate it. This Mr. Deberry failed to do, because, he said, when leaving Washington he had boxed it up with other documents, with directions to be forwarded immediately to Fayetteville, and it had not yet arrived. The fabricated story continued to be bruited far and wide; letters conveying the intelligence were sent to the remotest corners of the district, and the party were making extravagant calculations of success. This state of things continued until the ensuing week at Wadesborough, when Mr. Morris, flushed with the hope of victory, committed the indiscretion of producing a letter post marked Albright's, Orange county, dated in May, signed William Montgomery, and addressed to the editor of the Carolinian at Fayetteville. This letter contained the charge, with minute references to the paging of the Journals of 1838 to verify it. It was read to the assembled multitude, and fully commented on by Mr. Morris. But the important box at length arrived at Fayetteville; and by means of a special messenger, Mr. Deberry was enabled to produce the Journals at Richmond, somewhat to the confusion and dismay of his opponent. With the Hon. William Montgomery's letter as an index and guide, the Journals were publicly examined; but there was a woeful discrepancy between them; all the statements in the letter were found to be false. This letter evidently was not intended originally to be made public; indeed the writer evinces a painful anxiety on the subject, and expresses a desire that it should be used privately, for it was by such device, he said, that he defeated Gen. Barringer, and he had no doubt it would be of use if well managed in that district.

The correspondent of the Observer, in conclusion says, that a second letter from Dr. Montgomery was read at Richmond, addressed to Walter F. Leak, esq. a leading politician of the administration party, in conflict with the former; so much in conflict that the gentleman to whom it was addressed, upon its reception, promptly and honorably took every step in his power to rectify the error into which he had been led.

The correspondence from which we make this statement is contained in the Observer of the 24th of July. The North-Carolinian of the 27th has since been received, to the editor of which, it will be observed, the letter of Dr. Montgomery was addressed. This paper contains some critical remarks upon the letter of Mr. Deberry; but nothing that can be construed as a denial of the truth of its statements, or of the correspondence which accompanies it. It is therefore fair to presume that all the statements above specified are substantially true.

In an extra from the office of the Raleigh Register we find the following letter. It purports to have been written by

the Hon. William Montgomery, our late representative in Congress, to Walter F. Leak, esq. The copy was furnished to the editors of the Register by gentlemen who heard it read by Mr. Leak at several public places. The editors are assured that it is the substance of the original, if indeed it is not, in its most important particulars, a literal transcript. Notes were taken during the reading, which enabled the gentlemen to recollect almost the exact terms used by the writer. We hope the holders of the originals of this, and of the two other letters involved in the transaction above alluded to, may be induced to furnish copies for publication. If any of our public men can be guilty of the unprincipled baseness which the developments seem here to disclose, they should be held up to the indignation of the honest portion of all parties.

Dear Sir:—Your letter has been received. You ask for more information relative to the votes and conduct of Mr. Deberry, when in Congress, and refer to a letter I wrote Mr. Holmes last month, which, you state, you have seen, &c. I am very sorry your friend Morris has read the letter publicly. He ought to have had more sense. It was never intended to be thus read, but on the contrary, slyly and secretly. Then it would have worked wonders, and could not have been contradicted. I am afraid now, Deberry will produce his Journals and upset the whole of it. However this may be, don't give up; but continue to charge him with having voted for all the appropriations, except one, of about a million and a quarter. If you assert with confidence, some will be gulled, and you will gain their votes, which is all we want. If Deberry should not have his Journals, you will then have a decided advantage over him, which you must not fail to improve. You know that all the appropriation bills are settled generally in committee of the whole, where they are fully debated, compromised and placed in that shape by the majority, which insures their final passage after they are reported to the House, where they are very seldom further debated; consequently they pass by a silent vote. Well, I advise, that if Deberry should unfortunately have his Journals, make him show where his name is recorded against any of them, and insist that the Journals ought to show if he did oppose any of them; this of course they will not do, for the reason already given.

It is a devilish good plan, and something like the one I adopted when I broke Barringer down in this District. I took the Journals, went to the voters' houses, showed them where the appropriation bills had passed without any recorded opposition, charged Barringer with having voted for them, and when I found any obnoxious bill had passed in his absence from the House, I would read the yeas, and of course, not finding his name among them, charge that he had voted for it; and, in this way, I gained a great many votes. I charged him, too, with having voted for all the necessary appropriations of Government, and showed his votes for them, without further explanations; and as they naturally appear very large to our Backwoods men, I made the most of it. The consequence was, I was elected, and down he went, and so will any hypocrite well managed.

I am to have the hottest sort of opposition; but I think I will succeed by a diminished majority. Wishing our friend Morris every success,

I remain, Your ob't. serv't. &c.

ELECTION RETURNS.

Partial returns only have been received from the Edgecomb District; in which the election took place on the 25th instant. But there is no doubt of the re-election of Mr. Stanley, by a handsome majority. In Edgecomb, the vote stood, for Stanley 111, for Hall 1992. In Beaufort, Stanley's majority upwards of 500, and two precincts to be heard from. In Pitt, Stanley's majority 60. Hyde, Tyrrell and Washington, which will give Stanley overwhelming majorities, to be heard from.

We regret to learn that a rencontre took place at Pictou, Pitt, on the day of election, which resulted in the death of two men, one of whom, a Mr. Cherry, was shot accidentally. We do not learn particulars. Raleigh Star.

Boardman, the Seaman who was convicted at the last Term of the Federal Court for this District, of Mutiny, and sentenced to imprisonment, was pardoned by the President on Saturday last, and released from Jail. On the same night, he was returned to his old quarters for riotous and disorderly conduct in our streets. Raleigh Register.

United States and Texas.—We are happy to learn that the indemnity due by the government of Texas to the United States for the seizure of two merchant vessels some years since, was yesterday paid to the honorable Alcee Labranche, in behalf of his government. The amount was something over twelve thousand dollars. N. Orleans Bee.

A long sixty-eight pounder has just been received from the Cold Spring Foundry for the U. S. Steam Frigate Fulton, Capt. Perry. It is intended for experiments at Sandy Hook, (where the Fulton now is,) with Peixhan's shot—the same used at the destruction of the Castle of San Juan d'Ulva by Admiral Bagnin.

Notice.
THE citizens of Hillsborough are informed that the subscriber will attend at the Court House, on Saturday the 3d inst., for the purpose of taking a list of Taxables and Taxable Property in said town. I would state for the information of the tax payers, that those who fail to give in their taxes are liable by law to pay a double tax—the sheriff being bound to collect it.
EDMUND STRUDWICK.

August 1. 81—

CARD.—TO THE PUBLIC.

THE amount of bodily and mental misery arising from a neglect of small complaints is incalculable, and it is therefore of the most importance that a due attention to the least and most trifling bodily infirmities should be had; for diseases of the body invariably affect the mind. MOFFAT'S VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES, in every instance where they have been thoroughly used, have TRIUMPHED OVER DISEASE in almost all its diversified forms. The salutary effects of the Life Medicines have, in fact, been so universally experienced, that in the short space of three years, they have become fully established as the most easy, safe and perfect mode of treatment ever offered to the public.

It is unnecessary, here, for Mr. Moffat to recapitulate all the reasons which have induced him to arrive at this conclusion. It is sufficient for him to say, that the disinterested testimony of his fellow citizens who have been induced to use the Life Medicines, will freely be offered to any one who may feel disposed to call at his Office, 367 Broadway. He has there on file several thousand letters, voluntarily proffered by his patients, the receipt and perusal of which has given him more pleasure than all the wealth of the East could confer.

The reader may not perhaps be aware that the origin of Mr. Moffat's Life Medicines was the result of a protracted and painful illness of their originator Mr. John Morrill. When taken ill, Mr. M. was a profligate and flourishing merchant in the lower part of the city; and having consulted and employed a number of our most skillful physicians, he, after months of suffering, was prevailed upon to purchase the recipe of the invaluable vegetable preparation which he now offers to the public.

The effect of the Life Medicines in his own case was unparalleled in the history of Medical experience; and he immediately determined to offer to the world a Medicine to which he not only owed his life, but his happiness. The uniform success which has since attended their administration in every instance where a fair trial has been given them, has been attested by thousands and innumerable proves their intrinsic merit.

For full particulars relative to the various diseases and modes of treatment with the Life Medicines, the reader is referred to the Grand Summary, published gratuitously by W. B. Moffat, 367 Broadway, in which are also published a selection from numerous flattering and congratulatory letters received the past few months.

MOFFAT'S VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS and PHOENIX BITTERS, are sold wholesale and retail by W. B. MOFFAT, 367 Broadway, New York, to whom all letters must be directed post-paid.

The above Medicines may be procured at the office of the Hillsborough Recorder.
D. HEARTT, Agent.

August 1. 81—

At A Methodist Protestant Camp Meeting will be held at the Ridge Meeting House in Orange County on Friday the 27th of September next.

Mattresses.

EITHER Double or Single, made to order—an article of great comfort, either in summer or winter. Orders left at the office of the Hillsborough Recorder will be duly attended to.
July 24. 80—

Look at this!

WHEREAS William Olenn, sen. of Orange county, has obtained two notes of hand from me, payable to him, as follows: one note for twelve dollars and fifty cents, payable the 25th of December, 1839, with John W. Hancock security; and one note for ten dollars, payable the 25th of December, 1840, without security. This is, therefore, to caution all persons from trading for said notes, as they were fraudulently obtained, and I am determined not to pay them only at the end of the law.
JOHN H. TILLY.

July 17. 80—

\$100 Reward.

ANYBODY from the subscriber on last Saturday night, a very bright mulatto boy by the name of WARRER, about five feet two inches in height, nineteen years of age, light made, straight black hair, black eyes, gentle in his appearance, very polite in his manners, speaks quick, and is somewhat conceited; has small scars on the back of one of his hands, and is freckled under his eyes; it is possible that he may have, by some means, obtained free papers. The took with him two sets of clothes, one of grey broadcloth, dark blue pants, a blue coat, and a blue waistcoat, and a black hat, about half worn. It requests those who have information to distinguish him from a white person. It is supposed that he has gone in the direction of Lynchburg, or Hillsborough, or down the river.

I will give the above reward if taken over twenty miles from home; over ten miles and within twenty, \$50; within five miles, \$10, if he is returned to me, or lodged in jail so that I get him again.

NATHL. P. THOMAS,

Near Milton, N. C.

July 10. 80—

Commission & Forwarding Business.

THE subscribers have established themselves in Wilmington for the transaction of the above business, and solicit a share of public patronage. Having been accustomed to the business, and intending to devote their attention exclusively to it, they pledge themselves to give satisfaction to those who may patronize them. Merchants living in the interior may rely on having prompt and easy advice of arrival and shipment of their Goods, and those who supply themselves with Groceries from Wilmington, will be regularly advised of arrivals, and the state of the market. Strict attention will also be given to the sale of Produce, Lumber, Timber, &c.

M. GARY & M. TAGGART.

Wilmington, May 20, 1839. 73—6m

A FRESH SUPPLY OF Confectionaries, &c.

MRS. VANSEUR

AS the pleasure of informing the public, that she has just received a large supply of articles in her line, among which are, Candies, Nuts of various kinds, Preserved Sweetmeats, Raisins, Currants, Dates and Prunes, Oranges and Lemons, Cocoa Nuts, Segars of various kinds, Toys for Children, and a variety of articles too numerous to mention. The Fruit and Nuts are of the last year's crop, and of excellent quality. She has also several jars of fine SPICED OYSTERS, which will be sold by the jar at a reduced price. The article is excellent.

Mrs. V. would also inform the public, that she has just put her SODA FOUNTAIN in operation, and will furnish to her customers this refreshing draught every day in the week, Sundays excepted. She will have ICE CREAM also, on all the said days, except Monday.

The public are respectfully invited to give her a call.

Attention!

HEAD QUARTERS, Trolinger's Bridge, Orange County, N. C. July 16th, 1839.

To the Officers of the Sixth Brigade of North Carolina Militia.

YOU are hereby commanded to attend at your usual parade grounds, with your respective commands, armed and equipped as the law directs, for parade and review, with six rounds of powder, on the following days, to wit:

The 56th Regiment on the 17th of Sept.
The 55th Regiment on the 19th of Sept.
The 94th Regiment on the 21st of Sept.
The 45th Regiment on the 24th of Sept.
The 47th Regiment on the 26th of Sept.
The 48th Regiment on the 28th of Sept.
The 49th Regiment on the 1st of Oct.

By order of BENJAMIN TROLINGER.

ARSTIN WHITSITT, *Aidecamp.*

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Hillsborough, N. C., on the 1st day of July, 1839, which if not taken out in three months, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

Rev. Solomon Apple Duke Jordan	John Jackson
Wm. Anderson	Wm. C. Jackson
Hannah Anders	K
John Bingham	Thomas Kirk
Job. Berry	L
Sam'l Bumpass 2	M
James Brown	Mr. McCracken
W. Brannock	Wagon-maker
Mrs. Sally & Julia James Murphy	H. C. McDade
Butlers	James Maltese
Lewis Craven	Wm. McKeall
David Chisholm	N
James H. Christip	O. Newlin
Kenneth M. Clark	Wm. P. Nelson
Joseph Colwell	O
Reubin Carden 2	Ellen O'Ferrell
Benj. Crutcheid	P
Thomas Cate	John Primrose 3
Polly Campbell	R
Wm. Carrington	James Riggs
Benj. Cole	John Redden
Thomas Couch	James Ray
Baxter Davis	Wm. W. Roberts
James Dougherty	John Scott
Patrick Doster	James Smith and
Elizabeth W. For. Tempy Steward	James Brown
Sam'l Forsythe	Sam'l Thompson
Th. T. J. Fowler 2	Ellen S. Thompson
Moses W. Guesse	L. M. Woods
Richard Heston	James Workman
Wilson Horner	Wm. H. Woods 2
Geo. B. Hill	Wm. Ward
Thos. W. Haywood	Wm. A. Whiffeld
Thos. W. Holden 2	Lemuel Wilkerson
Austin Jeffries	Hillery Yearsain

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised.

THOS. CLANCY, P. M.

July 1st, 1839.

UNION HOTEL,



HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.
MARY A. PALMER & SON respectfully tender thanks to their friends and the public generally, for the very liberal patronage heretofore extended to them; and would inform the public that they have put themselves to considerable pains and expense in repairing and fitting up their establishment, that stronger inducements may be offered for public patronage.

Due attention will be paid to their Table, which shall be furnished with the best the market can afford.

Their Bar will be supplied with Liquors of the best quality, and few in abundance.

Their Stables will be supplied with abundant provender and careful attendance.

The travelling public are invited to give them a call, and they are assured that every exertion will be made to give satisfaction.

Two or three families can be accommodated with board and good rooms.

The Raleigh Standard will insert the above three weeks.

June 13.

BLANKS for sale at this Office.

GOELICK'S Matchless Sanative.

THE subscriber keeps this invaluable medicine for sale at Pleasant Grove Post Office, Orange County. Its merits have been abundantly tested in the cure of the Consumption, diseases of the Liver, &c.

GAB. B. LEA, Agent.

Pleasant Grove, Orange, April 8.

GOELICK'S Matchless Sanative.

THIS invaluable Medicine, which has performed astonishing cures in the Consumption, and other diseases of the liver, is kept constantly for sale by the subscriber, at Hartshorn Post Office, Orange County.

HENRY FOGLEMAN.

March 13.

FEMALE SCHOOL, IN HILLSBOROUGH.

THE Fall Session of Mr. & Mrs. BURWELL'S SCHOOL, will commence on the first Monday in August.

English Studies,	\$17 50
Music,	25 00
Drawing,	10 00
French,	15 00

Those desiring more information, are referred to the following gentlemen, most of whom have children or wards at this school.

Hon. F. Nash,	Hillsborough.
Dr. James Webb,	
J. W. Norwood, esq.,	
W. Cain, sen. esq.,	
Judge Mangum, Orange.	
Rev. D. Lacy, Raleigh.	
Rev. F. Nash, Lincoln.	

Raleigh Register and Star will insert four times each.

June 15.

HILLSBOROUGH FEMALE ACADEMY.

THE Trustees of this institution, take pleasure in announcing to Parents and Guardians that the exercises of the ensuing session will commence on the 18th July next. The well known qualifications of those engaged in conducting it, the great advantages of its location in point of health, and the eminent morality of the community in which it is situated, conspire to give this Academy high claims on the confidence of the public. The studies of the classes are as follows:

Of the 1st Class.—Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, with the use of the Globes, History, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Mythology, Botany, Rhetoric, Astronomy, Dictation and Composition.

Of the 2nd Class.—Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, with the use of the Globes, History, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Dictation and Composition.

Of the 3d Class.—Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar and Geography.

Of the 4th Class.—Spelling, Reading, Writing, and the Tables in Arithmetic.

TERMS OF TUITION, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

First Class,	\$17 00
Second Class,	15 00
Third Class,	15 00
Fourth Class,	12 50
Music on Piano or Guitar,	25 00
Drawing and Painting,	12 00
French Language,	15 00
Working on Canvas,	5 00
Working on Muslin,	3 00

J. S. SMITH.

CAD. JONES, Sen'r.

WM. CAIN.

HUGH WADDELL.

STEPHEN MOORE.

NATHAN HOOKER.

P. H. MANGUM.

The Raleigh Star and Standard will insert four times.

June 19.

PROSPECTUS OF THE Hillsborough Recorder,

PUBLISHED BY D. HEARTT.

SINCE the enlargement of the Recorder, considerable accessions have been made to the subscription list, and the Editor has been encouraged to hope that he was about to receive such an amount of patronage as would not only compensate him for his arduous and unceasing labors, but enable him further to improve the appearance and add to the usefulness of his paper. But to realize this hope, the active assistance of his friends is required. He has perfect confidence in the justice of the cause and the soundness of the principles which he advocates; and having truth for his polar star, he has neither wavered nor faltered, even in the darkest hour. He believes that the entire Whig party are actuated by the same purity of motive, and in their determination to preserve undiminished their high privileges, are animated by a zeal not less fervent than his own. The rich legacy which was won for us by the active hands and strong arms of the Whigs of the Revolution, the Whigs of the present day know can be preserved only by untiring watchfulness and jealous guardianship. Unity of principle and feeling is calculated to produce unity of action; the Editor of the Recorder therefore trusts, that all true-hearted Whigs will co-operate with him, by assisting in the extension of the circulation of his paper.

Those of his fellow citizens who differ with the Editor on some of the questions of general policy, are assured that in the discussion of all political subjects, he will endeavor so to constrain himself as "Nothing to extenuate, Nor set down ought in malice,"

but in truth and soberness to do justice to all parties. A large portion of the columns of the Recorder will be devoted to entertaining Miscellaneous, Moral Essays, Agriculture, and articles of Domestic and Foreign Intelligence; and amid this variety it is hoped that all will find matter to amuse and instruct.

The terms of subscription to the Recorder are as heretofore—two dollars and fifty cents in advance, or three dollars at the end of the year.

July 3.

77—

Military Election.

AN election for Colonel Commandant, Lieutenant Colonel, and Major, for the Forty-Seventh Regiment of North Carolina Militia, will be held at Hillsborough on the last Saturday in August next.

WILLIAM BARLOW, Senior Captain.

July 24.

Junto Academy.

THIS Institution, twelve miles west from Hillsborough, Orange County, N. C. and six miles north of Mason Hall, enjoys a location in the midst of an agreeable neighborhood, surrounded by a pleasant country, which an exceedingly pure and salubrious atmosphere, a peaceful seclusion and other immanently eligible and inviting. Here the student is invited, by the prospect of study, uninterrupted by ill health, and those other causes which frequently so much retard the progress of youth. Here the path to virtue and honorable distinction lies open before him, with few, but rural allurements, to withdraw him from the pursuit, with comparatively few temptations to lead him astray.

The student who comes here is forthwith incorporated into a family, which hitherto, has been a contented and happy one; over whom a parental government is exercised, and a vigilant eye kept. He immediately becomes the subject of all a father's solicitude, exertions and anxieties.

As it is designed that this institution shall be a classical school of the highest grade, classical literature constitutes a distinct department, under the immediate and particular supervision of the Principal himself. Ample provisions are made to prepare students for any of the Universities of the country, or to impart to those who design only to take an academical course, a thorough acquaintance with classical literature.

The English department, which is separate and distinct, is under the direction of an efficient and competent instructor; so that all requisite facilities are afforded for the prosecution of such English studies as are generally prosecuted in Academies of the highest grade.

The Principal is now making extensive additions to his accommodations for boarders, so that in a short time rooms will be open for 18 or 20 boarders. Good board can also be procured in the neighborhood.

Tuition in the Classical Department, per session of five months, \$12 50.

English Department, \$8 per session.

Board per month, exclusive of lights, \$7 50.

The present session will end on the 15th of June next.

The next session will commence on the 15th of July.

Those who wish to correspond with the Principal of this Academy, will please to address him as Postmaster at Junto.

D. W. KERR.

April 16.

PROSPECTUS OF THE CASKET, AND Philadelphia Monthly Magazine,

CHANGE OF PROPRIETORS.

THE subscribers having purchased of Mr. S. C. Atkinson the well known Monthly Magazine entitled the Casket, have determined in some respects to alter the character of the periodical. It has for a long time been subject of complaint that the articles which appeared in it, the Saturday Evening Post were regularly transferred to the pages of the Casket, and consequently that the readers of the one lost all interest in the other. To obviate this difficulty, and to render the Magazine in all respects what its extensive circulation demands, the subscribers have at some pains and much expense, secured regular contributors to the work, and consequently hereafter the Casket will stand upon its own basis, and they have determined that no exertions shall be wanting to make it the most desirable Magazine in the country.

The aim of the Editors will be to produce a publication which shall at once be valuable in matter, and choice in style; and they flatter themselves, from the known talents of their contributors, that they will be able to present as many good original articles to their readers as any publication of the day. They shall not, however, hesitate from time to time, to publish articles from English authors, and translations from the best German and French authors, provided the pieces have never before appeared in print in this country. Essays on important subjects will likewise be inserted, and criticism on the literature of America and the age. A review department will accompany the Magazine, in which a large and liberal spirit of criticism will always be maintained. For the defence of American literature the editors will always be ready, and for the maintenance of a correct taste they will, if possible, be still more watchful.

Each number will contain an engraving from a Splendid Steel Plate, procured at great cost, and illustrating an accompanying tale. An approved piece of Music, arranged for the Piano Forte or Guitar will appear in every number.

The May number, which was the first issued by the new proprietors, having met with so flattering a reception, the subscribers have the more pleasure in informing the readers that the June number will be in every respect superior to the last, containing a Splendid Steel Engraving of the *Bar of Madrid*, with an accompanying sketch of thrilling interest.

The July number will be the commencement of a new volume, when a new type, and finer paper, and a better page will be adopted.

The Casket contains three sheets, and is therefore, at two dollars and fifty cents a year, the cheapest Magazine in America. In consequence of this low price, however, no subscription will be received unless paid in advance. This rule is absolutely necessary, and cannot be departed from.

The present subscribers who have paid in advance will be served as usual, and those who are now in arrears, or do not remit prior to the end of the present volume, will be necessarily discontinued. The Casket will be printed and issued as usual, at No. 36 Carter's Alley, where all orders post paid, will be attended to. Communications must be addressed to the editors at the same place.

Editors who may see this advertisement, are requested to give it as many insertions as may be convenient, and forward a copy (marked with ink,) to the office, and directed, (which will save postage,) to the "Post," which courtesy will be promptly acknowledged by an exchange.

TERMS.—\$5 50 per annum. To clubs, five copies yearly for ten dollars, invariably in advance.

G. R. GRAHAM & Co.

P. S. Postmasters and others who have heretofore acted as agents for the Casket, will please continue to act in that capacity for the new proprietors.

Philadelphia, May, 1839.

73—

Job Printing,

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

May 2.

68—

Public Sale.

WILL be sold at the residence of William Holt, (Captain,) on Thursday the 15th day of August next, on a credit of six months, His Crop of CORN, WHEAT, OATS,

HAY, FODDER, &c.

Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, &c. &c.

Farming Utensils, and a good Wagon, Household and Kitchen Furniture, and other articles too numerous to mention. Terms will be made known on the day of sale.

WILLIAM HOLT.

July 17.

To the Fashionable World.

The Latest Fashions JUST RECEIVED.

MR. LEVINS CARBONABLE has the pleasure of announcing to his friends and the public generally, that he has just returned from the North, from whence he has furnished himself with the Latest Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York SPRING AND SUMMER FASHIONS; and is prepared to have work executed accordingly, having first rate Northern Workmen.

The faithfulness with which he has heretofore endeavored to have executed with taste and despatch the work put into his hands, he hopes will be a sufficient guarantee that no pains will be spared to please those who may now favor him with their custom.

Persons from a distance who may order work, may expect it to be done with the same promptness as if individually present. All orders will be faithfully executed.

May 2.

Fashionable Tailoring.

NEW SPRING & SUMMER FASHIONS.

Mr. Robert F. Pleasants,

WOULD respectfully return thanks to the generous public who have heretofore favored him with their custom; and informs them that he has just received the latest and most approved Spring and Summer Fashions, and is well prepared to execute work in his line.

A SUPERIOR STYLE, promising dispatch, neatness, and durability. No pains will be spared on his part to please those who may patronize him. His friends and the public generally, are respectfully solicited to give him a call. It is not his disposition to measure words of promise, or to put on ideas to please the fancy; but the plain facts of his advertisement present the substantial truth, which will be fitted up to the letter.

His Shop is directly opposite the Post Office, and two doors above the Farmer's Hotel.

Orders from a distance punctually attended to.

Hillsborough, May 24, 1839.

Moffat's Life Pills,

AND PHENIX BITTERS.

HE universal estimation in which the celebrated LIFE PILLS and PHENIX BITTERS are held, is satisfactorily demonstrated by the increasing demand for them in every state and section of the Union, and by the voluntary testimonials to their remarkable efficacy which are every where offered. It is not less from a deeply gratifying confidence that they are the means of extensive and irremediable good among his afflicted fellow creatures, than from interested considerations, that the proprietor of these pre-eminent successful medicines is desirous of keeping them constantly before the public eye. The sale of every additional box and bottle is a guarantee that some person will be relieved from a greater or less degree of suffering, and be improved in general health; for in no case of suffering from disease can they be taken in vain. The proprietor has never known nor been informed of an instance in which they have failed to do good.

In the most obstinate cases of chronic diseases, such as chronic dyspepsia, torpid liver, rheumatism, asthma, nervous and bilious head ache, constiveness, piles, general debility, scrofulous swellings and ulcers, scurvy, salt-rheum, and all other chronic affections of the organs and membrane, they effect cures with a rapidity and permanency which few persons would theoretically believe, but to which thousands have testified from happy experience.

In colds and coughs, which, if neglected, superinduce the most fatal diseases of the lungs, and indeed the vices in general, these medicines, if taken but for three or four days, not only break up the cold, but remove the insupportable perspiration, and so relieve the system of febrile action and of febrile obstructions, as to produce a most delightful sense of convalescence in the morning; and though the usual symptoms of a cold should partially return during the day, the repetition of a suitable dose at the next hour of bed-time will almost invariably effect permanent relief, without further aid.

Their effect upon fevers of a more acute and violent kind is not less sure and speedy, if taken in proportionable quantity; and persons suffering to be with in febrile symptoms of the most alarming kind, will awake with the gratifying consciousness that the fierce enemy has been overthrown and can easily be subdued. In the same way, visceral inflammation, though long established, and visceral inflammation, however critical, will yield to the former to small and the latter to large doses of the Life Pills; and so also hysterical affections, hypochondriacism, restlessness, and very many other varieties of the Neurotic class of diseases, yield to the efficacy of the Phenix Bitters. Full directions for the use of these medicines, and showing their distinctive applicability to different complaints, accompany them; and they can be obtained, wholesale and retail, at 367 Broadway, where numerous certificates of their unparalleled success are always open to inspection.

For further particulars of the above Medicines see the "Good Samaritan," a copy of which accompanies each box and bottle; a copy may also be had on application to the Agent, J. F. French, German and Spanish directions, can be obtained on application at the office, 367 Broadway.

All post paid letters will receive immediate attention.

Sold wholesale and retail by WILLIAM B. MOFFAT, 367 Broadway, New York. A liberal deduction made to those who purchase to sell again.

The Life Medicines may all be had of the principal druggists in every town throughout the United States and the Canada. Ask for Moffat's Life Pills and Phenix Bitters; and be sure that a fac simile of John Moffat's signature is upon the label of each bottle of bitters or box of pills.

The above medicines are for sale at the Office of the Hillsborough Recorder—where a constant supply will be kept.

D. HEARTT, Agent.

May 2.

68—

Spring Goods.

Just Received

A LARGE SUPPLY OF

SPRING GOODS.

O. F. LONG & Co.

HAVE just received, and now offer for sale at their old stand, their Spring Supply, consisting of every variety of Goods usually kept by the merchants of this place, viz:

A Large and General Assortment of Dry Goods, &c.

COMPRISING

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,

Satinets,

FRENCH, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN PRINTS,

PRINTED LAUNES & MUSLINS,

Black & Coloured Silks, &c. &c. &c. &c.

ALSO

Hardware and Cutlery,

Shot Guns,

Hats, and Shoes,

Bonnets,

Crochery,

Cotton Yarn,

School Books, Stationary, &c.

All of which they will sell at the lowest prices for Cash, or on a short credit to punctual dealers only.

April 15.

63—

NEW WATCHES, Jewellery, &c. &c.

THE subscriber, having just returned from Philadelphia, where he has been to procure articles in his line of business, has the pleasure of offering to his friends, and the public generally, a handsome and excellent assortment of

Gold and Silver Levers,

PLAIN AND VERGE WATCHES,

Fine Gold Chains,

Breast Pins,

Ear Rings,

Finger Rings,